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are so easily learned. The designs given are too intricate for the beginner and are certain to cause improper methods of work in order to execute them, the net result to the pupil being of little, if any, value.

Cabinet making follows turning and in the same general plan of work. The glove-box, the octagonal taboret, and similar objects, discarded by up-to-date schools, find a prominent place in the text.

Methods of moulding are treated as a preliminary to pattern making and make clear some important features of the work. The chapter on pattern making treats quite clearly several problems. It is doubtful, however, if the beginner can grasp the general principles of such work from the study of such unrelated matter, however valuable it may be in its details.

As a whole the book would require a great deal of supplementary oral instruction from the teacher to be of much value to one who is attempting to learn these subjects. It might be a positive disadvantage by suggesting so many unrelated ideas which the teacher would need to take time to explain.

FRANK HENRY SELDEN

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Elementary Pedagogy. By LEVI SEELEY, PH.D. New York: Hinds, Noble, & Eldredge, 1906. Pp. x+337. \$1.25.

This book is professedly a beginner's book, though presupposing some knowledge of general psychology. It is general in character, discussing briefly a wide range of topics, including the aim of education, the educational processes, methods of instruction, laws of development, training of the will, religious education, etc. The point of view is broadly Hegelian, reconstructed in terms of more recent thought. The general spirit of the book is cultural rather than technical. It is a fair question to raise whether for beginners it might not have been well to have laid relatively more stress on the practical questions relating to the teaching processes and methods of instruction. The book is well analyzed for teaching purposes. Every chapter is supplied with a list of references at its head and a concise summary at its close. The references would be still more valuable for beginners if they specified particular chapters or pages.

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The Protection of the Innocent. By WILLIAM LEE HOWARD, M.D. Chicago: Press of the American Medical Association, 1906. Pp. 11.

This little pamphlet, reprinted from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, is primarily addressed to physicians, but every parent or teacher of adolescent girls may well take its serious message to heart. To one of Dr. Howard's experience it is not strange that it seems absurd for our teachers in high schools to "attempt to give to their disinterested scholars academic fancies regarding the physiologic action of a glass of beer, meanwhile oblivious to the adolescents' silent appeals for some true statement regarding the laws of nature."

J. H. T.